

# The Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. H. BARBER.

No. 123, Thames Street.

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Newport, May 16, 1846.

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reduced rates.

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Feb. 14, 1846.

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IN this institution the scholastic year is  
divided into two terms of 22 weeks  
each, the Summer term commencing on the  
third Wednesday in May; the Winter term  
the first Wednesday in November. Pupils  
can board at the Seminary and pursue their  
studies during the vacation if Parents de-  
sire.

BOARDERS, \$200 per annum, includ-  
ing fuel in winter, sea bathing in summer  
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Dumont, Rev. T. Thayer, Capt. Taylor, U.  
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Newport, May 30, 1846.

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••••

EVERY day and evening from 6 o'clock  
a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted.)  
Warm, Shower, and Swimming Baths.  
These baths impart agreeable sensations  
to the mind, keep the skin clear and clean,  
the body healthy and vigorous; removing  
the dead particles of the cuticula, causing  
the blood to circulate freely, lighting up a  
fresh and healthy glow in the most sallow  
countenance. Those who participate in  
these luxuries improve their disposition and  
memory.

June 6.] E. TREVETT.

Fire Works  
For sale at Stacy's variety store, cor-  
ner of Thames & Frank streets.

## POETRY.

### The Dying Christian.

How peaceful is the closing scene,  
When virtue yields its breath—  
How sweetly beams the smile serene,  
Upon the cheek of death.

The Christian's home—  
A blight,  
No pain his—  
He views but—  
A pure and—  
Oh, who can—  
On scene so fair—  
Who but exclaims, "thus—do—  
And by my end like his!"

### Lines to a Beautiful Lady.

I prize not beauty, unadorned  
By intellectual graces;  
I see no fascinating charms  
In merely pretty faces;  
A lovely form and countenance,  
A graceful step and air,  
Would never steal my heart from me,  
If mind were wanting there.

To beauty, valueless alone,  
A magic power is lent  
By goodness, intellect and taste;  
It seems by nature meant  
To give a charm to mortal worth,  
And add a grace to mind;  
Lady thou art her favorite,  
In thee they are combined.

## Agricultural.

### DEAD ANIMALS.

Animal matter contains every element  
that is necessary to grow every plant known.  
In it are phosphate and carbonate of lime, ammonia, carbon,  
in short, in the best form, all the essentials  
of vegetable growth. Whenever a fowl, cat, dog, sheep, pig, horse or  
cow dies, let the carcass be cut up, and  
added to the manure heap. The  
carcass of a single horse will turn  
loads of useless muck or peat into manure,  
richer than any ordinary barn  
yard dung. Why then suffer it to decay  
uselessly and annoyingly? It is  
true it is not lost, for the gases that  
taint the air are appropriated by plants;  
but the farmer who owned the animal,  
gets but a small portion of what should be  
all his own. Why will he waste  
the dead energies of the horse, when  
he has lost the living ones?

If our readers will heed what we say, they will not suffer dead animals  
to annoy the eye and disgust the nose  
hereafter. Bury them in the manure  
heap; add some quick lime to hasten  
decay, and charcoal dust or plaster to  
absorb the gases, and much will be  
gained in the good appearance of the manure  
and in the quality of the manure.  
If your neighbor be so improvident as  
to waste a dead animal, beg it of him,  
that it may not be detrimental to health  
and useless to vegetation. Lawless  
should be passed to compel the saving of the  
most powerful of fertilizers, when common  
sense and decency fail to do it.

Whenever it is desirable to hasten decay,  
and rapidly turn animal matter into  
manure, sulphuric acid may be used.  
This would be too expensive (although  
the acid is cheap) for farm purposes,  
but may be employed for the garden,  
where expense is not so important.  
It is frequently desirable to have a rich  
manure in the garden, and it is not at  
hand. Animal matter put into  
sulphuric acid will in a few hours furnish  
it. Every house will supply much  
refuse animal matter. To this, rats, mice  
feathers, hair, bones, horns, &c. may  
be added. If the garbage of a slaughter-  
house can be got it should be. All  
these will soon be reduced to an avail-  
able state, be inoffensive, and add  
great fertility to the soil where used.  
The requisite quantity of acid may be  
ascertained by experiment—about 10  
or 15 lbs. of animal matter.

American Agriculturist.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, June 15.

Wool.—The demand for pulled and fleece  
Wool during the past week has been fair,  
without any material change in prices. The  
stock of old wool in market is not large, and  
is daily diminishing; manufacturers buy only  
sufficient for their immediate wants. Wool  
of the new clip will not be ready for sale in  
this market under three or four weeks. We  
learn from various sections of the country  
that the growers are slow to sell at the  
prices offered, and it is probable that the Wool  
will come to market late this season.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime Saxony  
Fleeces, washed, 38 a 40; American full blood  
do 35 a 37; do 34 do 30 a 32; do 1.2 do 28 a  
30; do 1.4 & common do 26 a 28; Superior  
Northern pulled lambs 32 a 33; No. 1 do do  
do 27 a 30; No. 2 do do 15 a 20; No. 3 do  
do 14 a 16.

### A WEDDING AT SEA.

A correspondent of the New England  
Review gives the following sketch of an  
interesting scene which occurred on  
board the ship in which he sailed from

India, in his history of Persia, states that  
wine was first discovered by Jemsheed,  
one of the earliest monarchs of the em-  
pire, by the following accident:—He  
was immoderately fond of grapes, and  
desired to preserve some, which were  
placed in a large vessel, and lodged in a  
vault for future purpose. When the  
vessel was opened the grapes had fer-  
mented, their juice was so acid that the  
king believed it must be poisonous; he  
had some bottles filled with it, and poison  
written upon each; these were placed in  
his room. It happened that one of his  
favorite ladies was affected with nervous  
headache; the pain distracted her so  
much that she desired death; observing  
the bottle with poison written upon it, she  
took it and swallowed its contents. The  
wine, for such it had become, overpow-  
ered the lady, who fell into a sound sleep,  
and awoke much refreshed. Delighted  
with the remedy, she repeated the doses  
so often that the king's poison was all  
drunk. He soon discovered this, and  
forced the lady to confess what she had  
done. A quantity of wine was made,  
and Jemsheed and all his court drank of  
this new beverage, which, from the man-  
ner of its discovery, is to this day known  
in Persia by the name of zher-e khoush,  
or the delightful poison.

HUMBLE LIFE.—There is happiness  
in humble life—who can doubt it? The  
man owns but a few acres of land and  
raises an abundance to supply the neces-  
sary wants of his family—can ask for  
no more. If he is satisfied with his con-  
dition—and there are thousands so situ-  
ated who are—no man is more happy.—  
No political movement disturbs his repose  
—no speculating mania chases the calm  
serenity from his mind—no schisms in  
the church throw shadows beneath his  
golden sky. His family is the world to  
him; his little lot is all his care. Who  
sighs not for such a life of calmness and  
serenity? Amid the cares and anxieties  
of business, who would not exchange  
his prospects and his honors for the re-  
pose of him who is contented and happy  
on his spot of ground, far from the noise  
and bustle of city life? If there is a  
situation congenial to the true spirit of  
man and the growth of virtue, it is amid  
theings of nature—in the calm re-  
tirement of rural life.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—On Tuesday even-  
ing a young woman residing in Brooklyn  
and who is named as a Miss Scerichan,  
dressed in muslin attire and thus appareled  
visited this city with her cousin a Mr.  
Fuller. By some means the police of-  
ficers here discovered the trick, and took  
her and her companion into custody.—  
Seeing in what a position her indiscreet  
conduct had placed her, the poor girl be-  
came alarmed and begged to be sent  
home. Two officers were therefore dis-  
patched on the business of seeing her safe  
home. She was about sixteen years of  
age, rather pretty and dressed in a natty  
black frock coat, pantaloons and a cloth  
cap and gaiter boots, and carried a fash-  
ionable little cane. She said she merely  
dressed up for "a little fun." She lives  
with her mother in Brooklyn.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.—Major Brown,  
whose death while in command of the  
fort opposite to Matamoros, is so deeply  
regretted, was a native of Bennington,  
Vt., and joined the army there, as a  
common soldier, during the last war with  
England. He has, of course risen by  
his own merit. He, like Major Ringgold,  
left no widow or children to mourn for  
him. The nation are their mourners.—  
Capt. Scott and Capt. Dimmock are also from  
Bennington. Capt. Scott was al-  
ways famous as a marksman, and before  
entering the army made it his sport to  
throw an apple into the air, and then pierce  
it with a rifle ball before it reached the  
ground. His celebrity as a shot  
was such, that the Vermonters got up  
this fable. They say that once, when  
he was hunting, he espied a racoon, and,  
lifting his gun, was about to fire, when  
the coon called out. "Is your name  
Scott?" "Yes." was the reply. "You  
needn't fire then, said the coon, "for I  
will come right down."

Dimmock was in the Florida war, and  
when riding between two teams, at some  
distance from both, he was fired on by  
two Indians, and his horse killed under  
him. The Indians then rushed upon him,  
but before they reached him he shot them  
both.

Real friends are wont to visit us in  
our prosperity only when invited; but  
in adversity to come of their own accord.

Good lessons are of great service in  
forming character, but good examples  
are of much greater service.

One or more guinea-hens in a flock  
of fowls it is said, will effectually pre-  
vent molestation from hawks.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

#### Arrival of the Great Western.

11 Days Later from ENGLAND.

The steamer Great Western, Capt.

Mathews, arrived at New York

the after nine o'clock on

the 30th of May—thus

in sixteen days. Re-

Liverpool and Conti-

been received.

From the N. Y. Cour.

Another Royal Princess was born on

Monday the 25th of May. The event

was of course made the occasion of uni-

versal rejoicing, and a form of thanksgiv-

ing, by direction of the Council, was

drawn up by the Archbishop of Canter-

bury. The Queen is now 27 years of

age, and has five children.

A fact of more importance and interest

in this country, is the passage, to its

second reading, in the House of Lords,

of the new Corn Bill by a majority of

47. Upon its first introduction on the

18th, the Duke of Wellington moved its

first reading, which was opposed by the

Duke of Richmond in a very violent

attack upon Sir Robert Peel. The second

reading on the 25th, was moved by the

Earl of Ripon. The vote stood 211 to

163.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has been discharged

by the House of Commons from his im-

prisonment.

## Late Foreign Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Caledonia.

5 Days Later from ENGLAND.

The steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Lot, arrived at Boston about half past one o'clock Thursday, bringing files from London to the 3d inst., Liverpool to the 4th, and Paris to the 1st. The Caledonia brought 8 passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, 35 from Liverpool to Boston, and 18 from Halifax to Boston.

No events of marked importance had occurred since the departure of the Great Western, if we except the progress of the insurrection in Portugal.

This movement had been so successful as to assume the character of a revolution. The leading Minister CARRAL had resigned and his resignation had been accepted, and no new government had been formed at our last advices. The Queen had not been disturbed in the exercise of her power at Lisbon, but many of the provinces were in the hands of the insurgents.

There was another arrival of the *Gloucester Mail* from Bombay at London, with news of importance.

American affairs and particularly the "existing war" with Mexico, form a topic of frequent discussion in the English and French papers, but no news had been received from this side of the water later than that carried out by the Cambrilia of the first crossing of the Rio Grande by the Mexican forces, and the subsequent alarm throughout the United States and therefore the speculations of the press are not particularly applicable to the present state of affairs.

The "European Times" notices a rumor that the government of this country has asked for the intervention of the British government to settle its controversies with Mexico.

Some of the English papers which are busy in reproving the United States for a desire of territorial aggrandizement, are strenuously urging the propriety and commercial necessity of an "annexation" of the Islands of Borneo and Lubuan to the British possessions.

Prince Louis Bonaparte had arrived in England. The physician who contrived at his escape, and one or two other persons supposed to be implicated, were in jail in France. It was said that now that the prisoner had escaped, the French Government would discharge or parole the Cour de Montolong and others who were connected with him in his original offence, and have been confined till now.

The news from France is not important; but from Algeria we learn that Abd-el-Kader had ordered 300 French prisoners to be shot and his order was obeyed. This news created a great sensation in Paris.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The brig Hebe, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, having sailed from Rio April 26. The stock of flour was 53,000 barrels, with no sales, there being no demand either for consumption or export. Coffee firm, and goods scarce.

Advices had been received from Montevideo, to the 7th of April. They state that the black troops had revolted, and taken possession of the town. The government was broken up, the Ministers having resigned. There had been a demand for troops, and quiet was restored in a few days. A temporary government had been established.

FROM HAVANA.—The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Port au Prince, (Port Republic) dated May 29, which gives a very agreeable picture of the tranquility and prosperity attendant upon the efficient sway of the new President, Riche. He had been making a tour through the northern part of the island, every where received with gladness, and on the 20th of May set off on a similar visit to the southeasterly portion.

CLIMATE OF MEXICO.—There are three great natural divisions of country in Mexico, each of which has its peculiar climate. First, there is the level strip of land on the Gulf coast, the hot region extending north and south from Vera Cruz, the permanent abode of yellow fever and life destroying malaria. From twenty to sixty miles back of this strip, commences the great paradise, or temperate region, where eternal snows rest on the top of lofty mountains, over which cool zephyrs are wafted to the torrid valleys in summer. The climate here is remarkably healthy. The heats of summer are much less severe than in the central States of North America, an invigorating atmosphere infused energies into the debilitated traveller, he ascends from the lands on the Gulf coast. This great table extends south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and indefinitely north, joining the high lands of Texas, a few miles above Matamoras. On the coast of the Pacific Ocean, at the southern extremity of the Gulf of California, commences a strip to which summer heats and summer fevers wield destructive power. This district, however, is very narrow, and broken in some places by elevated ridges. The high central land holds within its bosom all the boundless resources and splendid evidences of Mexican wealth. Here dwell the hardy sons of the ancient Aztecs, one of the most industrious nations that ever lived. Could they but hear the voice of freedom, once more resounding through their mountain passes and fertile groves, how rapidly they would elevate themselves under wise leaders!

## 29th CONGRESS.

### First Session.

TUESDAY, June 11, 1846.

**SENATE.**—The bill relating to paymasters in the Army was reported back from the Committee of Conference, as it passed the House. The report was adopted, and the bill passed in concurrence.

The supplementary war bill discussed during the remainder of the day, until the Senate went into Executive session.

**House.**—The bill for the more general and equal division of offices in the several departments at Washington among the several States, was taken up and laid aside without action thereupon.

The Naval Appropriation bill was further discussed in committee of the whole. Mr McKay observed that the appropriation in the bill for pay was founded upon an estimate of 7,500 petty officers, &c., and he moved to strike out the appropriation by about one-half, which would provide

the sum of \$10,000, and once agreed to.

There was no provision was made for pay of \$200,000; no compensation allowed, and compensation to be paid in money.

An important question was submitted in a joint resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for the payment of the volunteers called out upon the requisitions of Gen. Gaines and Taylor. The State demands upon the Treasury are to be settled upon just and equitable principles.

Mr McKay asked for the speedy passage of this resolution, and it was passed upon the instant, under the spur of the previous question.

FRIDAY, June 12, 1846.

**SENATE.**—A Message was received from the President, transmitting despatches from Gen. Taylor.

Mr McKay gave notice that early in the ensuing week he would call up the bill to change and modify the act of 1842 imposing duties on imports.

Mr Schenck from the select committee appointed to investigate how Mr Ingalls obtained his information in relation to the expenditures of Secret Service fund, made a report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The report leaves the House to its own conclusion, from the facts revealed in the testimony, which involves over 100 pages.

Mr Stewart of Pa. offered a joint resolution for the termination of the session on the 29th of July. Objections being made, a motion to suspend the rules was decided in the negative—*ayes* 87, *nays* 82,—not two-thirds.

A motion that the Senate hereafter meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. was carried.

Mr King of Ga. from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the employment of steamships to carry the U. S. mail between ports of the United States and of foreign countries.

After spending some time upon the private calendar the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1846.

The SENATE was not in session.

The vote of the Senate upon the proposition to advise the President to accept the Oregon proposition was 38 to 12.

**House.**—Some mutual explanations took place between Mr Gordon and Mr Houston of Ala., in regard to some words that passed between them the other day.

The House resumed the consideration of the navy appropriation bill.

Mr McKay made an earnest appeal to the committee to reject all the amendments that had been offered, increasing the amount of appropriations. He particularly objected to the proposed appropriations for dry docks.

Mr Brockenbrough defended his proposition for a dry dock at Pensacola. He said 160 millions, since the late war, had been expended on the navy yards from Maine to Norfolk, and only a few thousand dollars south of Norfolk.

At the hour appointed the debate ceased, and the voting commenced in the committee.

The amendments offered for a dry dock, sectional, floating, or stone, at Portsmouth, Pensacola and Philadelphia, were lost.

An amendment appropriating \$150,000 for a sectional floating dock at Philadelphia, was adopted, only 66 in the negative.

On motion of Mr Allen the bill adjourned without final action.

SUNDAY, June 15, 1846.

Mr Allen rose and having been recognized by the Chair, read his resolution of the post of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr Cass passed high compliments on Mr Allen, and said that the declaration of Mr Allen might leave him chairman. He would not consent to serve.

The Senate accepted Mr Allen's resignation.

On motion of Mr Webster it was agreed that the Senate should fill the vacancy to morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr W. presented resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, in reference to dispossessing process issuing from the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same form as those from State Courts.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr Dix the Supplementary Bill was taken up.

The Senate insisted upon its amend-

ment, and Messrs Dix, Webster and Mangum, were appointed a Committee to consider with the House.

The resolution of Mr Hannegan fixing the 20th July for the adjournment of Congress was briefly discussed, and finally by a vote of 34 to 31 the subject was again postponed to Monday next.

The vote rejecting the bill for the relief of Elijah White was reconsidered.

The resolution to meet at 11 o'clock was rejected, *ayes* 22, *nays* 29.

The Senate then took up the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Mr McDowell made a speech against conveying the mail to Europe in Ocean Steamers.

Mr Miller was for sustaining the contract made by the Post Master General, because the law of the last session authorized and sanctioned it, but did not believe in the utility of the scheme.

The amendment for mail steamers, from New York to Liverpool, was rejected, and that from New York to Boston carried—*ayes* 24.

Mr Dix gave notice that he would call up the War House Bill to-morrow.

**House.**—The Navy Appropriation Bill was before the House to-day. The appropriation for the Sectional Dry Dock at Philadelphia was rejected. The bill passed 191 to 2.

The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr Cobb in the Chair, and took up the Tariff Bill 115 to 78.

The Oregon Treaty was not sent in.

TUESDAY, June 16, 1846.

**SENATE.**—The Treaty was not sent in to the Senate yesterday, owing to the resignation of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The vacancy will be supplied by an election to day, when this document will be transmitted.

It will be necessary to refer it to that Committee for their reasons for recommending its adoption, which will be embodied in a formal report.

The President transmitted a Message this morning, including Secretary Walker's Report on Finance and the tariff.

The President states that the increased revenue rendered necessary by the war with Mexico, can be met by reducing the duties to a revenue standard, imposing duties on free articles, and modifying the duties on others. Additional authority is asked for the issue of Treasury Notes.

The Secretary's Report was also read. He estimates the deficiency in the revenue for the next fiscal year at nineteen million six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, but anticipates receipts from various sources which will reduce this to fifteen millions, leaving four millions deficit. This will be reduced if the tariff is modified according to the provisions of the House bill introduced in the above place, their illuminated Drama.

The entire receipts, with this modification, are estimated at thirty millions, but leaving still the deficiency mentioned of fifteen millions. The adoption of the Warehouse system proposed, it is estimated, will reduce this amount two millions, and the graduation of sales of public lands half a million more, which would leave still over twelve million deficit.

To meet this the Secretary recommends a resort to loans, or Treasury Notes, or both, as circumstances may render it most desirable, and at the earliest date, and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon.

The message and report were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

An Executive Message was also received, which was understood to be the Treaty.

The Post Office appropriation bill, was passed, and returned to the House for concurrence in amendments.

**House.**—Mr McDowell of Ohio moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution embodying a protest against the treaty in progress for a settlement of the Oregon question.

On his motion to suspend the rules, the yeas were 37, nays 115.

So the motion was lost.

The House then went into Committee, and proceeded with the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr Pilsbury, from Texas, defended the act of annexation, and the movement leading thereto, from the assault of Mr Culver, made yesterday.

Mr Stephens made an eloquent speech reviewing the cause of the Mexican war, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the exalted genius & statesmanship of Daniel Webster, and his recent triumphant vindication from his slanders.

Wednesday, June 17, 1846.

**SENATE.**—Mr Bright gave notice of a bill to raise the pay of volunteers to ten dollars per month during the war.

Mr Cass presented a memorial from Artists asking Congress to purchase Cullin's pictures.

Mr Dix, from the Committee of Conference on the Supplementary War Bill, reported that the majority had agreed thereto, and asked the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr Mangum, one of the Committee, disagreed with the report, regarding some of its provisions as revolutionizing the whole military service. He moved that the report be printed and the bill be laid on the table.

This motion was lost, *ayes* 22, *nays* 22.

A long discussion then took place, and the bill was shown to be in part unconstitutional and incongruous. A motion to postpone the bill until to-morrow was lost *ayes* 28, *nays* 28. The report was then concurred with, *ayes* 22, *nays* 19.

Mr Haywood reported the House Bill to recede Alexandria to Virginia, and recommended its rejection.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. Mr Archer withdrew his name. Messrs Webster, Sevier and McDowell were the principal candidates. Mr Webster withdrew on the third, and Mr Sevier on the fourth ballot. On the seventh ballot Mr McDowell was elected. The Senate passed into Executive session.

The Treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**House.**—A resolution for printing the 15th volume of the Laws of the United States was rejected.

The amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill were taken up. A protracted debate ensued.

An appropriation to pay the Wymondots for certain improvements upon their lands in Ohio, in abandoning the same in conformity with the treaty of 1844.

Amendments were concurred with.

The Senate amendments to the Post Office Bill were then taken up in Committee. The same were concurred in and reported to the House.

Reports from Committees were called for. The Committee on elections reported a resolution in favor of allowing pay and mileage to C. J. Ingalls while contesting the seat of S. Taylor. The same to John Tolleson, when contesting his seat thirty years ago. laid on the table, *ayes* 115 to 39.

The printing of the testimony before the Webster impeachment committee was ordered.

A communication from the Navy Department, and many relating to the Lake Superior mineral lands from the War Department, were disposed of.

This being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, it was proposed to take up the bill providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Warren. The motion failed.

### By the Mail.

#### GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Burning of the Theatre Royal.

From the Quebec Gazette Extra, of the 15th.

Our unfortunate, we had almost said doomed, city, has been visited by another conflagration which, as regards the loss of life, exceeds by far the two awful visitations of last year.

Yesterday evening, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the building known as the "Theatre Royal, St. Louis," in the neighborhood of the old Chateau. The Messrs. Harrison, from Canada West had been exhibiting during the week, in the above place, their illuminated Drama.

The entire receipts, with this modification, are estimated at thirty millions, but leaving still the deficiency mentioned of fifteen millions. The adoption of the Warehouse system proposed, it is estimated, will reduce this amount two millions, and the graduation of sales of public lands half a million more, which would leave still over twelve million deficit.

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## U. S. Circuit Court.

The U. S. Circuit Court commenced its June term in this town on Monday last at 12 o'clock. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, Judge Woodbury delivered his charge to the Grand Jury which occupied nearly an hour in its delivery, in which he gave a clear and condensed statement of the various offences cognizable in the United States Courts.

In the afternoon Judge Woodbury, decided on the application of Thomas H. Butterworth for naturalization, that his having filed his intention in the Clerks office was good and valid, and accordingly ordered the oath to be administered. This decision will overrule that of the Supreme Court of this State, who have decided that the applicant must declare his intention in open Court.

The Grand Jury found several bills of indictment.

The indictment against Eleanor Jersuld (an old woman of 75 years of age) for altering a Marriage Certificate for the purpose of procuring a revolutionary pension, was continued to the next term, on an affidavit of her illness.

In the indictment against Ephraim Staley, Joseph Harris and Gideon Manchester, for mutiny in attempting to commit a revolt on board the barque Joseph Brower in the harbor of Providence; the defence was, the vessel was unseaworthy and the Jury being out five hours, came into Court and stated that they were unable to agree on a verdict. By consent of Counsel the Jury were discharged and the Indictment continued. The Prisoners were released on their personal recognizance of three hundred dollars.

In the indictment against Benjamin Manchester (a boy of 15) for stealing a letter from the Post Office, East Greenwich, the prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and be imprisoned four months in the Newport Jail.

In the case of Macy and others vs. owners of the barge Corinthian, of Bristol, (question of liability) the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

In the case of Fearing and others vs. D'Wolf and others a case somewhat similar to the previous one, the Jury found for the plaintiffs.

The Court adjourned yesterday about noon, to its regular term, at Providence in November next.

At a Town Council helden, Newport June 8, 1846.

Daniel C. Benham was appointed an assessor of taxes in the room of Charles Gyles who was elected at the Annual Town Meeting and declined.

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.—Horatio G. Taylor and Peleg Knight.

STREET COMMISSIONER AND SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS.—John Stevens.

SUNDAY CONSTABLES.—Robert Seale for the North district, Charles C. Burdick for the South district, to complain of all violators of the law in relation to the Sabbath.

SURVEYOR OF MASON'S WORK.—Joseph Sandford.

SURVEYOR OF LUMBER.—Samuel Brown.

The following is a copy of an Address from the Inhabitants of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in England, to the inhabitants of this town, received by the Town Council:

To the inhabitants of Newport, Rhode Island, United States of America.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, being desirous that Peace and Concord should be preserved and maintained between the United States of America and Great Britain, do hereby address you in the language of that brotherly kindred, which alone ought to be used between us, who although residing in different lands, yet speak the same language, possess the same feelings, and belong to Nations both preeminent in the world, as benefactors of the human race.

It is our belief that the benefits we mutually derive from our friendly and commercial intercourse, are of much greater value and of more importance to both Nations, than the possession by either, of so distant a territory as Oregon, and we consider that no man ought to be esteemed as wise or good, who for such a possession would place these benefits in jeopardy.

We respectfully invite you to co-operate with us in endeavoring to do all that we can in order to preserve inviolate that peace and harmony which ought to exist between such Nations as ours.

Signed by  
BENJAMIN MEW,  
Mayor of the Borough.

And 130 of the Inhabitants.

At a Meeting of the Fire Wards, June 18, 1846, the Board was organized as follows:

Isaac R. Spooner, Chief Engineer.  
Henry Bull, 2d do  
William Brownell, 3d do

The following named Fire Wards were attached to the several Fire Es-

ges,  
No. 1, Stephen M. Stedman,  
" 2, William Brownell,  
" 3, John Eldred,  
" 4, Joshua Tripp,  
" 5, Samuel Brown,  
" 6, Joseph Paddock, Jr.  
" 7, Christopher J. Bliven,

The Board ordered that the portion of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act providing in case of Fire breaking out in the Town of Newport, and for other purposes therein mentioned," which relates to the powers and duties of Fire Wards, be published, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 18.  
SENATE.—Mr. Houston of the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to General Taylor, and for other purposes. On motion of Mr. Breeze, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, was taken up. Several amendments were adopted, which were ordered to be printed.

The bill was postponed until to-

day. See 2. And he it further enacted, that the freemen of said town of Newport, for their days for electing town officers, and appoint such a number of persons of known fidelity, in the several parts of the town, as they may think fit, who shall be do-

nominated and called firewards, and have a proper badge assigned to distinguish them in their offices, to wit: a speaking trumpet painted red; and at the times of breaking forth of

fire, and during the continuance thereof, they shall have full power and authority to com-

mand and require assistance for the extinction and putting out of the same, and for removing

household furniture, goods and merchandise, out of any dwelling-house, store or other building actually on fire, or in danger thereof,

and to appoint proper guards to take care of

and secure the same, as also to require and command assistance for the putting down or blowing up of any house or houses, and per-

forming all and every service relating thereto, to stop and prevent the further spreading of the fire, and to suppress all tumults and dis-

orders; and the said firewards from time to

time appointed as aforesaid, are required, upon notice of the breaking forth of fire, to take each one his badge, and repair immediately to the place, and vigorously exert their authority for obtaining assistance, and to use their utmost endeavors to extinguish or prevent the spreading of the fire, and to preserve and se-

cur the estates of the inhabitants; and due obediency is required to be yielded to them, and each of them accordingly in said service;

and all disobedience, neglect or refusal in any

person, shall be informed of to some of the

justices of the peace of said town, within two

days next after; and the offender upon con-

viction thereof by the said justice or more of

the firewards, or other due proof made be-

fore any two of said justices, shall forfeit and

pay as a fine, the sum of six dollars and six

six cents, to be levied by a warrant of dis-

trust, and when collected to be distributed at

the discretion of the town council of New-

port among such poor persons as were most

distressed by the fire; and in case such offend-

ers shall be unable to pay the same, they shall be committed to jail, there to remain ten days.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.—The

yearly meeting of Friends in New Eng-

land, which commenced in this town on

Saturday morning last, and continued by

adjournments from day to day, were brought

to a close yesterday afternoon.

The difficulties that took place in the So-

cietv at the meeting last year, and which

led to an open rupture, we regret to say

still continues; there were two bodies in

session during the whole week, both claim-

ing to be the New England Meeting of

Friends. The majority of them have brought

upwards of 60 cents. Taking this as the average

price, (which is a low estimate,) they

amount to the sum of \$1,700. Allow

one quarter of the above for labor and

salt, and there is the handsome net

amount of \$3,593 23 left to the owners.

CURIOUS FISH.—A large fish, sixteen

or eighteen feet in length, and weighing

probably some two or three tons, was

taken into our harbor on Wednesday.—It

was taken on the fishing ground, about

eighty miles distant. It was of a blue

color, and in some particulars resembled

a shark, but had no teeth, and its vertebral

appeared to be little else than hardened

jelly. The fisherman who took it were

unacquainted with the species, nor has

any one here been able to give it a name.

The skin has been taken off, and is to be

canned and stuffed.—Portland Bulletin.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY MIDDLETON.—We

regret to have to announce the death of the

Hon. Henry Middleton, which took place

at Charleston, S. C. on the 13th inst., in the

76th year of his age.

Mr. Middleton for many years occupied a

conspicuous position as a political man, hav-

ing filled some of the highest offices.

He was a gift of the people. In 1810 he was elected

Governor of South Carolina, and in 1814 was

elected to represent the Charleston District in

Congress, in which he served for two terms.

In 1820 he was appointed Minister to Russia,

at which Court, he remained many years.

For the last 12 or 15 years he had made this

place his Summer residence, having purchased

an estate, and residing here, for a considera-

ble part of the year with his family.

ACCIDENT.—In Athol, on the 8th inst.

on the line of the Vt. & Mass. Railroad.

Mr. James Grady, a foreman in the

Ledge, in the employ of Pratt, Hopkins

and Co., was killed while in the act of

drilling a seam blast, which exploded pre-

maturely. He was favorably known,

and has left a large circle of friends to

his loss.

—A man was severely whip-

ped at Waterloo, Point Coupee Parish,

La., the other day, for endeavoring to

incite insubordination among the slaves.

After begging alms all day and treating

himself liberally at a grocery, he com-

menced preaching to the negroes—telling

them that they must strike for their

liberty—that they would receive aid from

the north, &c. He was arrested by

order of Judge Lynch, and after receiv-

ing a sound cowhiding, was put across

the act of taking a piece of meat from a

Tigress. No one credits the story. It

is a miserable hoax, probably got up in

this city to create an excitement.

Boston Transcript, of Wednesday.

—The farmers in this vicinity give us

the gratifying assurance that the pros-

pect of an abundant harvest never has

been more flattering, at this season of the

year. Vegetation generally has a fine

appearance. Fruit of all kinds will be

plentiful. The grass crop will be ex-

ceedingly large.—Monmouth N. J. Inq.

—We respectfully invite you to co-operate

with us in endeavoring to do all that we can

in order to preserve inviolate that peace and

harmony which ought to exist between such

Nations as ours.

Signed by  
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Isaac R. Spooner, Chief Engineer.

## Franklin Hall Replenished !! FRESH GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.



JUST RECEIVED by sloops Republic and Vigilant, from New York, a large assortment of Family Groceries and Provisions that will be sold Cheap. Among them are the following:—

65 bbls Western Flour,  
12 packages fresh Teas,  
10 bags Java, Rio, and Cuba Coffee,  
12 boxes Ground do.,  
10 boxes White and Brown Havana Sugar,  
4 kgs English Mustard,  
6 hogsheads St. Croix Molasses,  
14 boxes No. 1 Herring,  
20 drums Figs,  
4 kgs pure Ginger,  
10 bbls good Cider Vinegar,  
50 bags Ground Salt,  
14 boxes No. 1 Soap,  
3000 lbs Hams,  
2 casks Head Rice,  
4 bundles Alicant and Jute Do.,  
4 bbls Fulton Market Corned Do.,  
6 bush London Split Peas,  
15 boxes Raisins,  
6 bbls Dried Apples,  
8 bbls Leaf Lard,  
4 bbls Pickles, small and large; also in glass jars,  
6 doz Brooms,  
4 casks Currants,  
Wines and Cordials,  
20 boxes Western Cheese,  
12 boxes of those old English Cheese, a splendid article.  
3 bbls White Beans.

Also, smoked and pickled Salmon, Pickled Fish of different kinds, Wooden ware, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and lots of other articles, too numerous to mention.

May 23.] FRANK HAMMETT.

## S. DEBLOIS

HAS REMOVED his wood yard from Langley's wharf, (where he has kept for a number of years back,) to the commodious lot at the upper end of Prospect Hill street, and directly opposite his residence, where he will continue to keep an assortment of wood of the best quality and sell as low as can be purchased in town.—He solicits a continuance of his old customers and as many new ones as will favor him with theirs. The distance to his Wood Yard on the Hill, will not be so far to walk as to the Wharf, and much pleasure,—and in a few weeks he will have a pleasant room to accommodate them with a seat. He will continue to keep Family Flour, of the most approved brands, and if not equal to the recommendation will be exchanged free of expence to the purchaser.

Also, Eastern Lime, by the barrel, Boards, &c., &c., as usual. He will endeavor to give satisfaction to purchasers.

Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts.

Newport, May 2, 1846.\*

## OIL AND SOAP

## FACTORY,

Near the Brick Market.

THE subscriber has just completed his establishment for the manufacture of Sperm & Whale Oil, Soap of various kinds, &c.

He has now on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, first quality bleached and unbleached SPERM & WHALE OIL. Also—CHEMICAL & COMPOSITION OIL—all of which he warrants to give perfect satisfaction.—The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and test the articles he offers.

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Newport, March 14, 1846.

## R. P. LEE

OFFERS for sale at the old stand of R. P. LEE, & Co., a recently replenished stock of

## HARDWARE,

Consisting of a Complete Assortment.

—ALSO—

Charts  
Blunts Coast Pilot,  
Ship Mast's Assistants,  
Bowditch Navigators,  
Log Books,  
Log Paper,  
Log Slates,  
Seamen's Journals,  
Ship Scrapers,  
Sail Needles,  
Caulking Irons,  
Hathorne Glasses,  
Log Glasses,  
Patent Sheaves,  
for chain or rope.

## MASTS & SPARS

At the Spar Yard, on Lee's Wharf.

Newport, April 4, 1846.

## Summer Goods.

### WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.

WILL open THIS DAY, and on Monday and Tuesday next, a very beautiful lot of Summer Goods, consisting of—

Berries, for dresses,  
Elegant Silk Muslins,  
Embossed and Spotted Swiss,  
Gingham Lains,  
French Cambric Jackinets,  
Rich Silks, Ribbons,  
Gloves, in every variety.

And in fact a large and general assortment of desirable summer articles making their Stock very complete and well worthy the attention of purchasers, who will find on examination of prices that they are at least as low as can be bought under any circumstances.

## Spring Trade Opening ! GREAT COMMOTION AMONG THE NEW GOODS. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

An Entire New Stock of  
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,  
EXPRESSLY FOR

## Spring & Summer Wear,

And comprising a better assortment of  
seasonable Goods, than was ever before offered in the

RHODE ISLAND MARKET.

Is now ready for inspection and sale, at the

## LONG ROOM,

133 1-2 Thames St.

Attention the Whole !!

## Hats & Caps,

the Spring of 1846.

THE subscriber is now ready to offer the standard fashion of (Swell Crown) Hats, also,

Caps of every description,

CHEAPER than any other

Store in the place.

For Gentlemen in want of a beautiful

article are particularly invited to CALL.

N. B. A large lot of CAP COVERINGS.

J. M. HAMMETT.

Newport, April 11.

## REMOVAL.

### TIN and SHEET IRON WARE

### Establishment.

THE subscribers have removed their establishment to No. 137

Thames Street, (directly opposite the store of Benj. Marsh, Jr.) where they will continue to manufacture every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, which they will sell on as REASONABLE TERMS as can be purchased at any other

Store in Newport.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan and Britannia Ware, and they also intend keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet and Cast Iron

## STOVES,

of the most approved patterns.

## Job Work,

OF EVERY KIND

in the above line of business, promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

COGGESEHALL & BLISS,  
Newport, Oct. 25, 1845.

## Jayne's Expectorant.

Lewis C. Lewis Esq., the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of "Jayne's Expectorant."—He said that he had been laboring under a horselessness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as superior to all other medicines for the cure of all the various pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. J., we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General Debility, or any complaint that has its origin in impurities of the blood.

This Panacea is composed as all must be aware who know anything of the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, its principal ingredients, form the most innocent as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the vegetable kingdom; and who does not know, that for all those diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can show them the vouchers of eminent Physicians to that effect, who have examined the formula, and have tested its virtues.

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For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General Debility, or any complaint that has its origin in impurities of the blood.

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